

**In the Claims:**

**Please amend the claims as follows:**

**1-9 (cancelled)**

**10. (new) A method for adjusting the properties of a surface in a rotating member that is in contact with a continuous moving material web, the method comprising:**

providing a member capable of rotating around a rotating axis and having a surface containing photocatalytically active material;

directing light to the surface of the rotating member that is in contact or without contact with said continuous material web, said light having such energy that it is capable of activating the photocatalytically active material, the activation of the photocatalytically active material by said light causing oxidation of substances on the surface of the rotating member and/or changes in hydrophilic properties of said surface;

bringing said surface in contact or continuing the contact with said continuous moving material web; and

rotating said member.

**11. (new) The method according to claim 10, wherein the activation is conducted when the rotating member rotates at production speed in contact with the web.**

**12. (new) The method according to claim 10, wherein the activation is conducted when**

the rotating member rotates at a speed lower than the production speed, in contact with the web or without contacting the web.

13. (new) The method according to claim 11, wherein the release of the continuous material web from the surface of the rotating member is controlled by intensity of light.

14. (new) The method according to claim 13, further comprising:  
rotating the member while its surface is in contact with said continuous moving material web, which exits the surface of the rotating member at a release point and release angle;  
monitoring said release point or release angle of the continuous moving material web;  
comparing said release point or release angle to a set value to find a difference; and  
adjusting the intensity of light is on the basis of the difference.

15. (new) The method according to claim 10, wherein the rotating member is a roll of a paper of paperboard machine, and the continuous material web is a paper or paperboard web.

16. (new) The method according to claim 13, wherein the rotating member is a roll of a paper of paperboard machine, and the continuous material web is a paper or paperboard web.

17. (new) The method according to claim 14, wherein the rotating member is a roll of a paper of paperboard machine, and the continuous material web is a paper or paperboard web.

18. (new) The method according to claim 17, wherein the rotating member is a roll in

the press section of a paper or paperboard machine.

19. (new) The method according to claim 10, wherein the light is UV light.

20. (new) The method according to claim 13, wherein the light is UV light.

21. (new) The method according to claim 14, wherein the light is UV light.

22. (new) The method according to claim 15, wherein the light is UV light.

23. (new) The method according to claim 17, wherein the light is UV light.

24. (new) The method according to claim 18, wherein the light is UV light.

25. (new) The method according to claim 11, wherein a light source producing the light is moved back and forth in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotating member.

26. (new) The method according to claim 13, wherein a light source producing the light is moved back and forth in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotating member.

27. (new) The method according to claim 17, wherein a light source producing the light is moved back and forth in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotating member.

28. (new) The method according to claim 21, wherein a light source producing the light is moved back and forth in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotating member.

29. (new) The method according to claim 23, wherein a light source producing the light is moved back and forth in the direction of the rotation axis of the rotating member.